REMARKS

Claims 1-24 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7-9, 11, 15-17, 19, and 23-24 are amended. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I.   Interview summary

The Examiner and his Primary Examiner are thanked for the courtesy of an interview and especially for their suggestion of language that would better clarify the claimed invention. The following remarks highlight the differences discussed in the interview.

II.   35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation: Claims 1-24

Claims 1-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Bowen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,649) (hereinafter "Bowen"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The rejection asserts that:

> **Per claim 1:**
> Bowen discloses:
> - *scanning a code for a first pair of delimiters* (col. 4, line 53-55 "a keyword search. . . location identifier");
> - *determining whether a string within said pair of string delimiters is a path name to a resource file* (col. 4, line 56-62 "keyword with resource locators. . . include. .URLs, hot links, file paths... among others"); and
> - *if said string is not a path name to said resource file than flagging said string as a possible hard-coded string* (col. 4 lines 22-26 "One method of the invention begins... selection... one data... in the structured database; each selected item... data and has a corresponding location identifier which identifies the item's location within the structured database").[1]

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Exemplary claim 1, as amended in this response, now recites,

1. (Amended) A method for identifying hard-coded strings that require conversion, the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of:
   scanning programming code for a first pair of string delimiters that are used to delimit text strings;
   determining whether a string within said first pair of string delimiters is a path name to a resource file; and
   if said string is not a path name to said resource file then flagging said string as a possible hard-coded string.

Bowen does not anticipate the invention recited in Claim 1, because **Bowen** does not show every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in this claim. The rejection of Claim 1 appears to equate the act of scanning code for a pair of delimiters to the act of searching for a keyword. However, it is noted that the claims have been amended to more clearly recite the invention. The method recited in Claim 1 specifically searches in *programming code* and the method specifically searches for a *pair of delimiters that are used to delimit text strings*, that is, each delimiter is *a character that marks [either] the beginning or end of a unit of data*[2], which is the definition of delimiter. The claimed invention searches for the pair of delimiters because the delimiters mark the beginning and end of text that may need to be converted.

In contrast, **Bowen** searches in a <u>database</u> and searches for a <u>keyword</u>, as shown in the cited excerpt:

   Indexing may be accomplished by providing to a keyword search engine indexing agent both the textual representation of each selected item's data and the selected item's location identifier.[3]

Clearly, **Bowen** is not searching programming code, nor is it searching for a pair of delimiters.

Further, once the scanning step has found what it was looking for, **Bowen** does not continue in the claimed manner. In the method recited in Claim 1, the text that is indicated by the pair of delimiters is checked to determine if it is a path name to a resource file. If the text is not a path name, the text is flagged for further action. In other words, this step makes a decision about whether or not the located information fits a pattern and marks those that do not.

In contrast, **Bowen** is not making a decision, as the cited excerpt shows:

   The indexing agent produces an index that associates keywords with resource locators, and each resource locator includes a textual representation of a data

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[1] Office Action dated August 5, 2005, pages 2-3
[2] Merriam Webster online definition at www.m-w.com
[3] Bowen, column 4, lines 53-55

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item location identifier. Suitable indexing agents include web crawlers, indexing "bots", and other text indexing tools. Suitable resource locators include URLs, hot links, file paths, and distinguished names, object class names, table names, and primary database key values, among others.

Bowen creates an index, but it does not determine whether the located string is a path name, and since **Bowen** does not make this determination, it cannot flag those strings that are not path names.

Thus, **Bowen** does not show the recited steps and does not anticipate Claim 1. Therefore, the rejection of Claim 1 is overcome. Further, claims 9 and 17 are rejected for the same reasons as claim 1, so their rejections are overcome for the same reasons. The remaining claims each depend from one of claims 1, 9, and 17, so the same distinctions between **Bowen** and the claimed invention in claim 1 apply also for these claims. Additionally, the dependent claims recite other additional combinations of features not suggested by the reference.

For example, claims 2, 10, and 18 recite *wherein said string is not flagged as a possible hard-coded string if said string is a path name to said resource file.* Against this recitation, the rejection cites column 4, lines 22-26 of **Bowen**, cited above against the flagging step. As discussed there, this excerpt does not show flagging or a consideration of flagging; neither does this excerpt discuss path names that point to resource files. This rejection is overcome.

Claims 3, 11, and 19 recite *wherein said programming code comprises platform-independent byte code.* Against this recitation, the rejection cites column 7, lines 45-50 of **Bowen**, which states that *Suitable software for implementing the invention is readily provided by those of skill in the art using the teachings presented here and programming languages and tools such as Java, Pascal, C++, C, CGI, Perl, SQL, APIs, SDKs, assembly, firmware, microcode, and/or other languages and tools.* Notably, **Bowen** is citing software that can implement the indexing scheme, while the claimed programming code is the code being searched. Given these differences, this rejection is overcome.

Claims 4, 12, and 20 recite *wherein said path name is a uniform resource locator* and claims 5, 13, and 21 recite *wherein said path name is a resource bundle.* Against these recitations, the rejection cites column 4, lines 56-62 of **Bowen**, which mentions associating *keywords with resource locators.* However, **Bowen** is not discussing the path name identified within the delimited string. Consequently, this rejection is overcome.

Claims 6, 14, and 22 recite *wherein said string within said first pair of string delimiters is a path name to said resource file if said string is in a dot delimited notation.* Against this recitation, the rejection cites column 5, lines 55-64 of **Bowen**, which state:

Claims 7, 15, and 23 recite *wherein said programming code is scanned line by line until said first pair of string delimiters is identified.* Against this recitation, the rejection cites column 4, lines 53-55 of **Bowen**, which state:

Claims 8, 16, and 24 recite *wherein if there is any more programming code to be scanned after said first pair of string delimiters is identified, then the method further comprises the step of: continuing to scan said programming code for a second pair of delimiters.* Against this recitation, the rejection cites column 4, lines 53-55 of **Bowen**, previously cited against the scanning step. As discussed there, this excerpt does not discuss scanning code for a pair of delimiters, so this rejection is overcome.

Consequently, it is respectfully urged that the rejection of these dependent claims have been overcome.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) has been overcome.

Furthermore, **Bowen** does not teach, suggest, or give any incentive to make the needed changes to reach the presently claimed invention. **Bowen** shows no relevance *to hard-coded strings that require conversion* (formerly stated as *identifying non-externalized strings that are not hard-coded*), which is the aim of this application and the stated purpose of the claimed method. Absent some teaching or suggestion of the possible relevance of **Bowen**, this patent would not be considered analogous art to the claimed invention in a 103 rejection.
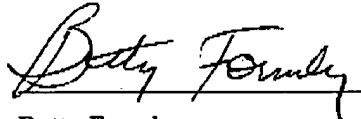
III.   Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over **Bowen** and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,

Betty Formby
Reg. No. 36,536
Yee & Associates, P.C.
P.O. Box 802333
Dallas, TX 75380
(972) 385-8777
Agent for Applicants